



*Where ideas connect*

Department of Environmental Quality  
Division of Air Quality

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DAQE-IN2943001-03

October 29, 2003

Scott Anderson  
IHC Facilities Manager  
IHC Health Services  
McKay Dee Hospital Center  
4401 Harrison Boulevard  
Ogden, Utah 84403

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Re: Intent to Approve: Approval Order for Existing Heating Plant and Ethylene Oxide Sterilization Unit, Weber County – CDS B; NA; MAINT; HAPs, NSPS  
Project Code: N2943-001

The attached document is the Intent to Approve (ITA) for the above-referenced project. ITAs are subject to public review. Any comments received shall be considered before an Approval Order is issued.

Future correspondence on this Intent to Approve should include the engineer's name as well as the DAQE number as shown on the upper right-hand corner of this letter. Please direct any technical questions you may have on this project to Ms. Milka M. Radulovic. She may be reached at (801) 536-4232.

Sincerely,

Rusty Ruby, Manager  
New Source Review Section

RR:MRre

cc: Salt Lake Valley Health Department

**STATE OF UTAH**

**Department of Environmental Quality**

**Division of Air Quality**

**INTENT TO APPROVE: APPROVAL ORDER FOR EXISTING  
HEATING PLANT AND ETHYLENE OXIDE  
STERILIZATION UNIT**

**Prepared By: Milka M. Radulovic, Engineer  
(801) 536-4232  
Email: [milkar@utah.gov](mailto:milkar@utah.gov)**

**INTENT TO APPROVE NUMBER**

**DAQE-IN2943001-03**

**Date: October 29, 2003**

**Intermountain Health Care**

**Source Contact  
Scott Anderson  
(801) 387-5403**

**Richard W. Sprott  
Executive Secretary  
Utah Air Quality Board**

## ***Abstract***

***Intermountain Health Care Health Services (IHCHS) submitted a Notice of Intent to obtain an Approval Order (AO) for their existing heating plant at McKay-Dee Hospital Center. The facility is located at 4401 Harrison Boulevard in Ogden, Weber County, Utah.***

***The existing facility consists of:***

- Three dual fuel boilers, two rated at  $28.6 \times 10^6$  Btu/hr each, and third at  $20.41 \times 10^6$  Btu/hr,***
- Three diesel fueled emergency generators, each rated at 1850 bhp***
- One ethylene oxide sterilization unit with exhaust emissions abater.***

***Boilers are located at the heating plant and are used for heat, and hot water production. These boilers operate on natural gas unless there is a curtailment of service, during which #2 fuel oil is used as a back-up fuel. Emergency generators will be used as a backup unit when there is no electrical power from the power supply grid.***

***Ogden City is a non-attainment area of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for  $PM_{10}$  and is a maintenance area for CO. All three boilers are subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), under 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Dc (Small Industrial Institutional Steam Generating Units). There are National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for the sterilization process under CFR 40 Part 63 Subpart O (Ethylene Emissions Standards for Sterilization Facilities); however this source is exempted from it as a medical facility. Title V Area Source of the 1990 Clean Air Act applies to this source.***

***The emissions in tons per year from this source will result in the following potential to emit:  $PM_{10}$  1.09,  $SO_2$  4.93,  $NO_x$  18.21, CO 10.07, and VOC 1.71. This source is not subject to the offsets under R307-403-5, UAC, since the combined emissions from  $PM_{10}$ ,  $SO_x$ , and  $NO_x$  are less than 25 tons per year.***

The Notice of Intent (NOI) for the above-referenced project has been evaluated and has been found to be consistent with the requirements of the Utah Administrative Code Rule 307 (UAC R307). Air pollution producing sources and/or their air control facilities may not be constructed, installed, established, or modified prior to the issuance of an Approval Order (AO) by the Executive Secretary of the Utah Air Quality Board.

A 30-day public comment period will be held in accordance with UAC R307-401-4. A notice of intent to approve will be published in the Salt Lake Tribune and Deseret News on November 3, 2003. During the public comment period the proposal and the evaluation of its impact on air quality will be available for both you and the public to review and comment. If anyone so requests a public hearing it will be held in accordance with UAC R307-401-4. The hearing will be held as close as practicable to the location of the source. Any comments received during the public comment period and the hearing will be evaluated.

Please review the proposed AO conditions during this period and make any comments you may have. The proposed conditions of the AO may be changed as a result of the comments received. Unless changed, the AO will be based upon the following conditions:

### **General Conditions:**

1. This Approval Order (AO) applies to the following company:

Site Office

McKay Dee Hospital Center  
4401 Harrison Boulevard  
Ogden, Utah 84403

Phone Number (801) 387-5403

Fax Number (801) 387-5405

Corporate Office Location

Intermountain Health Care Health Services  
36 South State Street 23<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

(801) 442-3449

(801) 442-3178

The equipment listed in this AO shall be operated at the following location:

4401 Harrison Boulevard, Ogden, Washington County, Utah

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Coordinate System: UTM Datum NAD27  
4,559.483 km. Northing, 420.16 km. Easting, Zone 12

2. All definitions, terms, abbreviations, and references used in this AO conform to those used in the Utah Administrative Code (UAC) Rule 307 (R307) and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR). Unless noted otherwise, references cited in these AO conditions refer to those rules.
3. The limits set forth in this AO shall not be exceeded without prior approval in accordance with R307-401.
4. Modifications to the equipment or processes approved by this AO that could affect the emissions covered by this AO must be reviewed and approved in accordance with R307-401-1.
5. All records referenced in this AO or in applicable NSPS and/or NESHAP and/or MACT standards, which are required to be kept by the owner/operator, shall be made available to the Executive Secretary or Executive Secretary's representative upon request, and the records shall include the two-year period prior to the date of the request. Records shall be kept for the following minimum periods:
  - A. Emission inventories Five years from the due date of each emission statement or until the next inventory is due, whichever is longer.
  - B. All other records Two years
6. Intermountain Health Care Health Services McKay Dee Hospital Center shall install and operate the three dual boilers (two rated at  $28.6 \times 10^6$  Btu/hr, each and one at  $20.41 \times 10^6$  Btu/hr), three emergency generators (each rated at 1850 bhp) and one ethylene oxide sterilization unit at their McKay Dee Hospital Center in accordance with the terms and conditions of this AO, which was written pursuant to Intermountain Health Care Health Services' Notice of Intent submitted to the Division of Air Quality (DAQ) on July 18, 2003 and additional information submitted to the DAQ on September 5, 2003 and September 17, 2003.
7. The approved installations shall consist of the following equipment or equivalent\*:
  - A. Two (2) Dual Fueled Boilers

Fuel Type	Natural Gas, and Fuel Oil #2 or better as a backup
Type of Burner:	30 ppm NO <sub>x</sub>
Heating Capacity:	28.6 x 10 <sup>6</sup> Btu/hr, each

B. One (1) Dual Fueled Boiler

Fuel Type	Natural Gas, and Fuel Oil #2 or better as a backup
Type of Burner:	30 ppm NO <sub>x</sub>
Heating Capacity:	20.41 x 10 <sup>6</sup> Btu/hr

C. Three (3) Emergency Generators

Fuel Type	Fuel Oil #2 or better,
Electrical Output:	1250 kW (1850 bhp)

D. One (1) Ethylene Oxide Sterilization Unit with Exhaust Abater

E. One (1) 45,000 gallon underground diesel oil storage tank.\*\*

\* Equivalency shall be determined by the Executive Secretary.

\*\* This equipment is for informational purposes only. There are negligible emissions from this equipment.

8. Intermountain Health Care Health Services McKay Dee Hospital Center shall notify the Executive Secretary in writing when the installation of the equipment listed in Condition #7 has been completed and is operational, as an initial compliance inspection is required. To insure proper credit when notifying the Executive Secretary, send your correspondence to the Executive Secretary, attn: Compliance Section.

If construction and/or installation has not been completed within eighteen months from the date of this AO, the Executive Secretary shall be notified in writing on the status of the construction and/or installation. At that time, the Executive Secretary shall require documentation of the continuous construction and/or installation of the operation and may revoke the AO in accordance with R307-401-11.

### **Limitations and Tests Procedures**

9. Visible emissions from the following emission points shall not exceed the following values:
- A. All boilers when fired on natural gas - 10% opacity at exhaust stacks
  - B. All emergency generators and boilers when fired on #2 or better fuel oil fired - 20% opacity at exhaust stacks
  - C. All other points - 20% opacity

Opacity observations of emissions from stationary sources shall be conducted according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9.

10. The following production and/or consumption limits shall not be exceeded:
- A.  $161 \times 10^9$  scf of natural gas per rolling 12-month period, combined for all boilers
  - B. 116,640 gallons of fuel oil #2 per rolling 12-month period, combined for all boilers
  - C. 540 hours of operation 12-month period, combined for all emergency generators

To determine compliance with a rolling 12-month total the owner/operator shall calculate a new 12-month total by the twentieth day of each month using data from the previous 12 months. Records of consumption/production shall be kept for all periods when the plant is in operation. Consumption shall be determined by reading the natural gas flow meter and calculating the fuel use for each boiler. Hours of operation shall be determined by supervisor monitoring and maintaining of an operations log. The records of consumption shall be kept on a daily basis.

11. Emergency generators shall be used for electricity producing operation only during the periods when electric power from the public utilities is interrupted, or for regular maintenance of the generators. Records documenting generator usage shall be kept in a log and they shall show the date the generator was used, the duration in hours of the of generator usage, and the reason for each generator usage

### **Fuels**

12. The owner/operator shall use:
- A. Natural gas as a primary fuel and fuel oil #2 or better as a backup fuel in the heating plant boilers.
  - B. Natural gas in all heaters and boilers
  - C. Fuel oil #2 or better in the emergency generators
13. The sulfur content of any fuel oil or diesel burned shall not exceed:
- A. 0.50 percent by weight.

The sulfur content shall be determined by ASTM Method D-4294-89 or approved equivalent. Certification of fuel oil shall be either by IHC Health Services McKay Dee Hospital Center's own testing or test reports from the used oil fuel marketer.

### **Federal Limitations and Requirements**

14. In addition to the requirements of this AO, all applicable provisions of 40 CFR 60, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subparts A, and Dc, 40 CFR 60.1 to 60.18 and 40 CFR 60.40c to 60.48c (Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam generating units). A copy of the latest 40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc, dated July 1, 1993, is attached to this document as Appendix A. However, to be in compliance, this facility must operate in accordance with the most current version of 40 CFR 60 applicable to this source.

**Records & Miscellaneous**

15. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any equipment approved under this Approval Order including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Executive Secretary which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source. All maintenance performed on equipment authorized by this AO shall be recorded.
16. The owner/operator shall comply with R307-150 Series. Inventories, Testing and Monitoring.
17. The owner/operator shall comply with R307-107. General Requirements: Unavoidable Breakdowns.

The Executive Secretary shall be notified in writing if the company is sold or changes its name. This AO in no way releases the owner or operator from any liability for compliance with all other applicable federal, state, and local regulations including R307. A copy of the rules, regulations and/or attachments addressed in this AO may be obtained by contacting the Division of Air Quality. The Utah Administrative Code R307 rules used by DAQ, the Notice of Intent (NOI) guide, and other air quality documents and forms may also be obtained on the Internet at the following web site: <http://www.airquality.utah.gov/>

The annual emissions estimations below include point source and do not include fugitive emissions, fugitive dust, road dust, tail pipe emissions, grandfathered emissions etc. These emissions are for the purpose of determining the applicability of Prevention of Significant Deterioration, non-attainment area, maintenance area, and Title V source requirements of the R307. They are not to be used for determining compliance.

The Potential To Emit (PTE) emissions for the entire source are currently calculated at the following values:

	<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Tons/yr</u>
A.	PM <sub>10</sub> .....	1.09
B.	SO <sub>2</sub> .....	4.93
C.	NO <sub>x</sub> .....	18.21
D.	CO.....	10.07
E.	VOC.....	1.71

The Division of Air Quality is authorized to charge a fee for reimbursement of the actual costs incurred in the issuance of an AO. An invoice will follow upon issuance of the final Approval Order.

Sincerely,

Rusty Ruby, Manager  
New Source Review Section

## Appendix A

### IHC- McKay Dee Hospital Center

40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc, 60.40c to 60.48c (Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generators), dated July 1, 1990

? 60.40c Applicability and delegation of authority.

(a) The affected facility to which this subpart applies is each steam generating unit for which construction, modification, or reconstruction is commenced after June 9, 1989 and that has a maximum design heat input capacity of 29 megawatts (MW) (100 million Btu per hour (Btu/hr)) or less, but greater than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 million Btu/hr).

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Clean Air Act, ? 60.48c(a)(4) shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

? 60.41c Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act and in subpart A of this part.

Annual capacity factor means the ratio between the actual heat input to a steam generating unit from an individual fuel or combination of fuels during a period of 12 consecutive calendar months and the potential heat input to the steam generating unit from all fuels had the steam generating unit been operated for 8,760 hours during that 12-month period at the maximum design heat input capacity. In the case of steam generating units that are rented or leased, the actual heat input shall be determined based on the combined heat input from all operations of the affected facility during a period of 12 consecutive calendar months.

Coal means all solid fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D388-77, "Standard Specification for Classification of Coals by Rank" (incorporated by reference-see ? 60.17); coal refuse; and petroleum coke. Synthetic fuels derived from coal for the purpose of creating useful heat, including but not limited to solvent-refined coal, gasified coal, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures, are included in this definition for the purposes of this subpart.

Coal refuse means any by-product of coal mining or coal cleaning operations with an ash content greater than 50 percent (by weight) and a heating value less than 13,900 kilojoules per kilogram (kJ/kg) (6,000 Btu per pound (Btu/lb) on a dry basis.

Cogeneration steam generating unit means a steam generating unit that simultaneously produces both electrical (or mechanical) and thermal energy from the same primary energy source.

Combined cycle system means a system in which a separate source (such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, or kiln) provides exhaust gas to a steam generating unit.

Conventional technology means wet flue gas desulfurization technology, dry flue gas desulfurization technology, atmospheric fluidized bed combustion technology, and oil hydrodesulfurization technology.

Distillate oil means fuel oil that complies with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396-78, "Standard Specification for Fuel Oils" (incorporated by reference-see ? 60.17).

Dry flue gas desulfurization technology means a sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) control system that is located between the steam generating unit and the exhaust vent or stack, and that removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gases with an alkaline slurry or solution and forming a dry powder material. This definition includes devices where the dry powder material is subsequently converted to another form. Alkaline reagents used in dry flue gas desulfurization systems include, but are not limited to, lime and sodium compounds.

Duct burner means a device that combusts fuel and that is placed in the exhaust duct from another source (such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, kiln, etc.) to allow the firing of additional fuel to heat the exhaust gases before the exhaust gases enter a steam generating unit.

Emerging technology means any SO<sub>2</sub> control system that is not defined as a conventional technology under this section, and for which the owner or operator of the affected facility has received approval from the Administrator to operate as an emerging technology under ? 60.48c(a)(4).



Federally enforceable means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the Administrator, including the requirements of 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61, requirements within any applicable State implementation plan, and any permit requirements established under 40 CFR 52.21 or under 40 CFR 51.18 and 40 CFR 51.24.

Fluidized bed combustion technology means a device wherein fuel is distributed onto a bed (or series of beds) of limestone aggregate (or other sorbent materials) for combustion; and these materials are forced upward in the device by the flow of combustion air and the gaseous products of combustion. Fluidized bed combustion technology includes, but is not limited to, bubbling bed units and circulating bed units.

Fuel pretreatment means a process that removes a portion of the sulfur in a fuel before combustion of the fuel in a steam generating unit.

Heat input means heat derived from combustion of fuel in a steam generating unit and does not include the heat derived from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust gases from other sources (such as stationary gas turbines, internal combustion engines, and kilns).

Heat transfer medium means any material that is used to transfer heat from one point to another point.

Maximum design heat input capacity means the ability of a steam generating unit to combust a stated maximum amount of fuel (or combination of fuels) on a steady state basis as determined by the physical design and characteristics of the steam generating unit.

Natural gas means (1) a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane, or (2) liquefied petroleum (LP) gas, as defined by the American

Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835-86, "Standard Specification for Liquefied Petroleum Gases" (incorporated by reference-see ? 60.17).

Noncontinental area means the State of Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the Northern Mariana Islands.

Oil means crude oil or petroleum, or a liquid fuel derived from crude oil or petroleum, including distillate oil and residual oil.

Potential sulfur dioxide emission rate means the theoretical SO<sub>2</sub> emissions (nanograms per joule [ng/J], or pounds per million Btu [lb/million Btu] heat input) that would result from combusting fuel in an uncleaned state and without using emission control systems.

Process heater means a device that is primarily used to heat a material to initiate or promote a chemical reaction in which the material participates as a reactant or catalyst.

Residual oil means crude oil, fuel oil that does not comply with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil, and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5, and 6, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396-78, "Standard Specification for Fuel Oils" (incorporated by reference-see ? 60.17).

Steam generating unit means a device that combusts any fuel and produces steam or heats water or any other heat transfer medium. This term includes any duct burner that combusts fuel and is part of a combined cycle system. This term does not include process heaters as defined in this subpart.

Steam generating unit operating day means a 24-hour period between 12:00 midnight and the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the steam generating unit. It is not necessary for fuel to be combusted continuously for the entire 24-hour period.

Wet flue gas desulfurization technology means an SO<sub>2</sub> control system that is located between the steam generating unit and the exhaust vent or stack, and that removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gases with an alkaline slurry or solution and forming a liquid material. This definition includes devices where the liquid material is subsequently converted to another form. Alkaline reagents used in wet flue gas desulfurization systems include, but are not limited to, lime, limestone, and sodium compounds.

Wet scrubber system means any emission control device that mixes an aqueous stream or slurry with the exhaust gases from a steam generating unit to control emissions of particulate matter (PM) or SO<sub>2</sub>.

Wood means wood, wood residue, bark, or any derivative fuel or residue thereof, in any form, including but not limited to sawdust, sanderdust, wood chips, scraps, slabs, millings, shavings, and processed pellets made from wood or other forest residues.

? 60.42c Standard for sulfur dioxide.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (e) of this section, on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under ? 60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, the owner the operator of an affected facility that combusts only coal shall neither:

(1) cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO<sub>2</sub> in excess of 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate (90 percent reduction); nor

(2) cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO<sub>2</sub> in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/million Btu) heat input. If coal is combusted with other fuels, the affected facility is subject to the 90 percent SO<sub>2</sub> reduction requirement specified in this paragraph and the emission limit is determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(b) Except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (e) of this section, on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under ? 60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator of an affected facility that:

(1) Combusts coal refuse alone in a fluidized bed combustion steam generating unit shall neither:

(i) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO<sub>2</sub> in excess of 20 percent (0.20) of the potential SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate (80 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO<sub>2</sub> in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/million Btu) heat input. If coal is fired with coal refuse, the affected facility is subject to paragraph (a) of this section. If oil or any other fuel (except coal) is fired with coal refuse, the affected facility is subject to the 90 percent SO<sub>2</sub> reduction requirement specified in paragraph (a) of this section and the emission limit determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(2) Combusts only coal and that uses an emerging technology for the control of SO<sub>2</sub> emissions shall neither:

(i) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO<sub>2</sub> in excess of 50 percent (0.50) of the potential SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate (50 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO<sub>2</sub> in excess of 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/million Btu) heat input. If coal is combusted with other fuels, the affected facility is subject to the 50 percent SO<sub>2</sub> reduction requirement specified in this paragraph and the emission limit determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under ? 60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, alone or in combination with any other fuel, and is listed in paragraphs (c)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO<sub>2</sub> in excess of the emission limit determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section. Percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under this paragraph.

(1) Affected facilities that have a heat input capacity of 22 MW (75 million Btu/hr) or less.

(2) Affected facilities that have an annual capacity for coal of 55 percent (0.55) or less and are subject to a Federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor for coal of 55 percent (0.55) or less.

(3) Affected facilities located in a noncontinental area.

(4) Affected facilities that combust coal in a duct burner as part of a combined cycle system where 30 percent (0.30) or less of the heat entering the steam generating unit is from combustion of coal in the duct burner and 70 percent (0.70) or more of the heat entering the steam generating unit is from exhaust gases entering the duct burner.

(d) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under ? 60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO<sub>2</sub> in excess of 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/million Btu) heat input; or, as an alternative, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall combust oil in the affected facility that contains greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur. The percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under this paragraph.

(e) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under ? 60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, oil, or coal and oil with any other fuel shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO<sub>2</sub> in excess of the following:

(1) The percent of potential SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate required under paragraph (a) or (b)(2) of this section, as applicable, for any affected facility that

- (i) Combusts coal in combination with any other fuel,
- (ii) Has a heat input capacity greater than 22 MW (75 million Btu/hr), and
- (iii) Has an annual capacity factor for coal greater than 55 percent (0.55); and

(2) The emission limit determined according to the following formula for any affected facility that combusts coal, oil, or coal and oil with any other fuel:

$$Es = (KaHa + KbHb + KcHc) / (Ha + Hb + Hc)$$

where:

Es is the SO<sub>2</sub> emission limit, expressed in ng/J or lb/million Btu heat input,

Ka is 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/million Btu),

Kb is 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/million Btu),

Kc is 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/million Btu),

Ha is the heat input from the combustion of coal, except coal combusted in an affected facility subject to paragraph (b)(2) of this section, in Joules (J) [million Btu]

Hb is the heat input from the combustion of coal in an affected facility subject to paragraph (b)(2) of this section, in J (million Btu) Hc is the heat input from the combustion of oil, in J (million Btu).

(f) Reduction in the potential SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate through fuel pretreatment is not credited toward the percent reduction requirement under paragraph (b)(2) of this section unless:

- (1) Fuel pretreatment results in a 50 percent (0.50) or greater reduction in the potential SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate; and
- (2) Emissions from the pretreated fuel (without either combustion or post-combustion SO<sub>2</sub> control) are equal to or less than the emission limits specified under paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(g) Except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section, compliance with the percent reduction requirements, fuel oil sulfur limits, and emission limits of this section shall be determined on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(h) For affected facilities listed under paragraphs (h)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, compliance with the emission limits or fuel oil sulfur limits under this section may be determined based on a certification from the fuel supplier, as described under ? 60.48c(f)(1), (2), or (3), as applicable.

(1) Distillate oil-fired affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 29 MW (10 and 100 million Btu/hr).

(2) Residual oil-fired affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 and 30 million Btu/hr).

(3) Coal-fired facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 and 30 million Btu/hr).

(i) The SO<sub>2</sub> emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, and percent reduction requirements under this section apply at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(j) Only the heat input supplied to the affected facility from the combustion of coal and oil is counted under this section. No credit is provided for the heat input to the affected facility from wood or other fuels or for heat derived from exhaust gases from other sources, such as stationary gas turbines, internal combustion engines, and kilns.

? 60.43c Standard for particulate matter.

(a) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under ? 60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal or combusts mixtures of coal with other fuels and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 million Btu/hr) or greater, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of the following emission limits:

(1) 22 ng/J (0.05 lb/million Btu) heat input if the affected facility combusts only coal, or combusts coal with other fuels and has an annual capacity factor for the other fuels of 10 percent (0.10) or less.

(2) 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/million Btu) heat input if the affected facility combusts coal with other fuels, has an annual capacity factor for the other fuels greater than 10 percent (0.10), and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor greater than 10 percent (0.10) for fuels other than coal.

(b) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under ? 60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts wood or combusts mixtures of wood with other fuels (except coal) and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 million Btu/hr) or greater, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of the following emissions limits:

(1) 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/million Btu) heat input if the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for wood greater than 30 percent (0.30); or

(2) 130 ng/J (0.30 lb/million Btu) heat input if the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for wood of 30 percent (0.30) or less and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor for wood of 30 percent (0.30) or less.

(c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under ? 60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, wood, or oil and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 million Btu/hr) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity.

(d) The PM and opacity standards under this section apply at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

? 60.44c Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for sulfur dioxide.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (g) and (h) of this section and in ? 60.8(b), performance tests required under ? 60.8 shall be conducted following the procedures specified in paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this section, as applicable. Section 60.8(f) does not apply to this section. The 30-day notice required in ? 60.8(d) applies only to the initial performance test unless otherwise specified by the Administrator.

(b) The initial performance test required under ? 60.8 shall be conducted over 30 consecutive operating days of the steam generating unit. Compliance with the percent reduction requirements and SO<sub>2</sub> emission limits under ? 60.42c shall be determined using

a 30-day average. The first operating day included in the initial performance test shall be scheduled within 30 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affect facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup of the facility. The steam generating unit load during the 30-day period does not have to be the maximum design heat input capacity, but must be representative of future operating conditions.

(c) After the initial performance test required under paragraph (b) and ? 60.8, compliance with the percent reduction requirements and SO<sub>2</sub> emission limits under ? 60.42c is based on the average percent reduction and the average SO<sub>2</sub> emission rates for 30 consecutive steam generating unit operating days. A separate performance test is completed at the end of each steam generating unit operating day, and a new 30-day average percent reduction and SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate are calculated to show compliance with the standard.

(d) If only coal, only oil, or a mixture of coal and oil is combusted in an affected facility, the procedures in Method 19 are used to determine the hourly SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate (E<sub>ho</sub>) and the 30-day average SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate (E<sub>ao</sub>). The hourly averages used to compute the 30-day averages are obtained from the continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS). Method 19 shall be used to calculate E<sub>ao</sub> when using daily fuel sampling or Method 6B.

(e) If coal, oil, or coal and oil are combusted with other fuels:

(1) An adjusted E<sub>ho</sub> (E<sub>hoo</sub>) is used in Equation 19-19 of Method 19 to compute the adjusted E<sub>ao</sub> (E<sub>aoo</sub>). The E<sub>hoo</sub> is computed using the following formula:

$$E_{hoo} = [E_{ho} - E_w(1 - X_k)] / X_k$$

where:

E<sub>hoo</sub> is the adjusted E<sub>ho</sub>, ng/J (lb/million Btu)

E<sub>ho</sub> is the hourly SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate, ng/J (lb/million Btu)

E<sub>w</sub> is the SO<sub>2</sub> concentration in fuels other than coal and oil combusted in the affected facility, as determined by fuel sampling and analysis procedures in Method 9, ng/J (lb/million Btu). The value E<sub>w</sub> for each fuel lot is used for each hourly average during the time that the lot is being combusted. The owner or operator does not have to measure E<sub>w</sub> if the owner or operator elects to assume E<sub>w</sub>=0.

X<sub>k</sub> is the fraction of the total heat input from fuel combustion derived from coal and oil, as determined by applicable procedures in Method 19.

(2) The owner or operator of an affected facility that qualifies under the provisions of ? 60.42c(c) or (d) [where percent reduction is not required] does not have to measure the parameters E<sub>w</sub> or X<sub>k</sub> if the owner or operator of the affected facility elects to measure emission rates of the coal or oil using the fuel sampling and analysis procedures under Method 19.

(f) Affected facilities subject to the percent reduction requirements under ? 60.42c(a) or (b) shall determine compliance with the SO<sub>2</sub> emission limits under ? 60.42c pursuant to paragraphs (d) or (e) of this section, and shall determine compliance with the percent reduction requirements using the following procedures:

(1) If only coal is combusted, the percent of potential SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate is computed using the following formula:

$$\%Ps = 100(1 - \%Rg/100)(1 - \%Rf/100)$$

where

%Ps is the percent of potential SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate, in percent

%Rg is the SO<sub>2</sub> removal efficiency of the control device as determined by Method 19, in percent

%Rf is the SO<sub>2</sub> removal efficiency of fuel pretreatment as determined by Method 19, in percent

(2) If coal, oil, or coal and oil are combusted with other fuels, the same procedures required in paragraph (f)(1) of this section are used, except as provided for in the following:

(i) To compute the %Ps, an adjusted %Rg (%Rgo) is computed from Eao from paragraph (e)(1) of this section and an adjusted average SO2 inlet rate (Eaio) using the following formula:

$$\%Rgo = 100 [1.0 - Eao/Eaio]$$

where:

%Rgo is the adjusted %Rg, in percent

Eao is the adjusted Eao, ng/J (lb/million Btu)

Eaio is the adjusted average SO2 inlet rate, ng/J (lb/million Btu)

(ii) To compute Eaio, an adjusted hourly SO2 inlet rate (Ehio) is used. The Ehio is computed using the following formula:

$$Ehio = [Ehi - Ew (1 - Xk)] / Xk$$

where:

Ehio is the adjusted Ehi, ng/J (lb/million Btu)

Ehi is the hourly SO2 inlet rate, ng/J (lb/million Btu)

Ew is the SO2 concentration in fuels other than coal and oil combusted in the affected facility, as determined by fuel sampling and analysis procedures in Method 19, ng/J (lb/million Btu). The value Ew for each fuel lot is used for each hourly average during the time that the lot is being combusted. The owner or operator does not have to measure Ew if the owner or operator elects to assume Ew = 0.

Xk is the fraction of the total heat input from fuel combustion derived from coal and oil, as determined by applicable procedures in Method 19.

(g) For oil-fired affected facilities where the owner or operator seeks to demonstrate compliance with the fuel oil sulfur limits under ? 60.42c based on shipment fuel sampling, the initial performance test shall consist of sampling and analyzing the oil in the initial tank of oil to be fired in the steam generating unit to demonstrate that the oil contains 0.5 weight percent sulfur or less. Thereafter, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall sample the oil in the fuel tank after each new shipment of oil is received, as described under ? 60.46c(d)(2). (h) For affected facilities subject to ? 60.42c(h)(1), (2), or (3) where the owner or operator seeks to demonstrate compliance with the SO2 standards based on fuel supplier certification, the performance test shall consist of the certification, the certification from the fuel supplier, as described under ? 60.48c(f)(1), (2), or (3), as applicable.

(i) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance with the SO2 standards under ? 60.42c(c)(2) shall demonstrate the maximum design heat input capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the steam generating unit at this capacity for 24 hours. This demonstration shall be made during the initial performance test, and a subsequent demonstration may be requested at any other time. If the demonstrated 24-hour averaged firing rate for the affected facility is less than the maximum design heat input capacity stated by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate shall be used to determine the annual capacity factor for the affected facility; otherwise, the maximum design heat input capacity provided by the manufacturer shall be used.

(j) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall use all valid SO2 emissions data in calculating %Ps and Eho under paragraphs (d), (e), or (f) of this section, as applicable, whether or not the minimum emissions data requirements under ? 60.46c(f) are achieved. All valid emissions data, including valid data collected during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, shall be used in calculating %Ps or Eho pursuant to paragraphs (d), (e), or (f) of this section, as applicable.

? 60.45c Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for particulate matter.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the PM and/or opacity standards under ? 60.43c shall conduct an initial performance test as required under ? 60.8, and shall conduct subsequent performance tests as requested by the Administrator, to determine compliance with the standards using the following procedures and reference methods.

(1) Method 1 shall be used to select the sampling site and the number of traverse sampling points. The sampling time for each run shall be at least 120 minutes and the minimum sampling volume shall be 1.7 dry square cubic meters (dscm) [60 dry square cubic feet (dscf)] except that smaller sampling times or volumes may be approved by the Administrator when necessitated by process variables or other factors.

(2) Method 3 shall be used for gas analysis when applying Method 5, Method 5B, or Method 17.

(3) Method 5, Method 5B, or Method 17 shall be used to measure the concentration of PM as follows:

(i) Method 5 may be used only at affected facilities without wet scrubber systems.

(ii) Method 17 may be used at affected facilities with or without wet scrubber systems provided the stack gas temperature does not exceed a temperature of 160 ?C (320 ?F). The procedures of Sections 2.1 and 2.3 of Method 5B may be used in Method 17 only if Method 17 is used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system. Method 17 shall not be used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system if the effluent is saturated or laden with water droplets.

(iii) Method 5B may be used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system.

(4) For Method 5 or Method 5B, the temperature of the sample gas in the probe and filter holder shall be monitored and maintained at 160 °C (320 °F).

(5) For determination of PM emissions, an oxygen or carbon dioxide measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each run of Method 5, Method 5B, or Method 17 by traversing the duct at the same sampling location.

(6) For each run using Method 5, Method 5B, or Method 17, the emission rates expressed in ng/J (lb/million Btu) heat input shall be determined using:

- (i) The oxygen or carbon dioxide measurements and PM measurements obtained under this section,
- (ii) The dry basis F-factor, and
- (iii) The dry basis emission rate calculation procedure contained in Method 19 (appendix A).

(7) Method 9 (6-minute average of 24 observations) shall be used for determining the opacity of stack emissions.

(b) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance with the PM standards under ? 60.43c(b)(2) shall demonstrate the maximum design heat input capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the steam generating unit at this capacity for 24 hours. This demonstration shall be made during the initial performance test, and a subsequent demonstration may be requested at any other time. If the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate for the affected facility is less than the maximum design heat input capacity stated by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate shall be used to determine the annual capacity factor for the affected facility; otherwise, the maximum design heat input capacity provided by the manufacturer shall be used.

#### ? 60.46c Emission monitoring for sulfur dioxide

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the SO<sub>2</sub> emission limits under ? 60.42c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations and either oxygen or carbon dioxide concentrations at the outlet of the SO<sub>2</sub> control device (or the outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO<sub>2</sub> control device is used), and shall record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the percent reduction requirements under ? 60.42c shall measure SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations and either oxygen or carbon dioxide concentrations at both the inlet and outlet of the SO<sub>2</sub> control device.

(b) The 1-hour average SO<sub>2</sub> emission rates measured by a CEM shall be expressed in ng/J or lb/million Btu heat input and shall be used to calculate the average emission rates under ? 60.42c. Each 1-hour average SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate must be based on at least 30 minutes of operation and include at least 2 data points representing two 15-minute periods. Hourly SO<sub>2</sub> emission rates are not calculated if the affected facility is operated less than 30 minutes in a 1-hour period and are not counted toward determination of a steam generating unit operating day.

(c) The procedures under ? 60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the CEMS.

(1) All CEMS shall be operated in accordance with the applicable procedures under Performance Specifications 1, 2, and 3 (Appendix B).

(2) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with Procedure 1 (Appendix F).

(3) For affected facilities subject to the percent reduction requirements under ? 60.42c, the span value of the SO<sub>2</sub> CEMS at the inlet to the SO<sub>2</sub> control device shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate of the fuel combusted, and the span value of the SO<sub>2</sub> CEMS at the outlet from the SO<sub>2</sub> control device shall be 50 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate of the fuel combusted.

(4) For affected facilities that are not subject to the percent reduction requirements of ? 60.42c, the span value of the SO<sub>2</sub> CEMS at the outlet from the SO<sub>2</sub> control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO<sub>2</sub> control device is used) shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate of the fuel combusted.

(d) As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the inlet to the SO<sub>2</sub> control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO<sub>2</sub> control device is used) as required under paragraph

(a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate by sampling the fuel prior to combustion. As an alternative to operating a CEM at the outlet from the SO<sub>2</sub> control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO<sub>2</sub> control device is used) as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate by using Method 6B. Fuel sampling shall be conducted pursuant to either paragraph (d)(1) or (d)(2) of this section. Method 6B shall be conducted pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(1) For affected facilities combusting coal or oil, coal or oil samples shall be collected daily in an as-fired condition at the inlet to the steam generating unit and analyzed for sulfur content and heat content according to the Method 19. Method 19 provides procedures for converting these measurements into the format to be used in calculating the average SO<sub>2</sub> input rate.

(2) As an alternative fuel sampling procedure for affected facilities combusting oil, oil samples may be collected from the fuel tank for each steam generating unit immediately after

the fuel tank is filled and before any oil is combusted. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall analyze the oil sample to determine the sulfur content of the oil. If a partially empty fuel tank is refilled, a new sample and analysis of the fuel in the tank would be required upon filling. Results of the fuel analysis taken after each new shipment of oil is received shall be used as the daily value when calculating the 30-day rolling average until the next shipment is received. If the fuel analysis shows that the sulfur content in the fuel tank is greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur, the owner or operator shall ensure that the sulfur content of subsequent oil shipments is low enough to cause the 30-day rolling average sulfur content to be 0.5 weight percent sulfur or less.

(3) Method 6B may be used in lieu of CEMS to measure SO<sub>2</sub> at the inlet or outlet of the SO<sub>2</sub> control system. An initial stratification test is required to verify the adequacy of the Method 6B sampling location. The stratification test shall consist of three paired runs of a suitable SO<sub>2</sub> and carbon dioxide measurement train operated at the candidate location and a second similar train operated according to the procedures in § 3.2 and the applicable procedures in section 7 of Performance Specification 2 (Appendix B). Method 6B, Method 6A, or a combination of Methods 6 and 3 or Methods 6C and 3A are suitable measurement techniques. If Method 6B is used for the second train, sampling time and timer operation may be adjusted for the stratification test as long as an adequate sample volume is collected; however, both sampling trains are to be operated similarly. For the location to be adequate for Method 6B 24-hour tests, the mean of the absolute difference between the three paired runs must be less than 10 percent (0.10).

(e) The monitoring requirements of paragraphs (a) and (d) of this section shall not apply to affected facilities subject to § 60.42c(h) (1), (2), or (3) where the owner or operator of the affected facility seeks to demonstrate compliance with the SO<sub>2</sub> standards based on fuel supplier certification, as described under § 60.48c(f) (1), (2), or (3), as applicable.

(f) The owner or operator of an affected facility operating a CEMS pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, or conducting as-fired fuel sampling pursuant to paragraph (d)(1) of this section, shall obtain emission data for at least 75 percent of the operating hours in at least 22 out of 30 successive steam generating unit operating days. If this minimum data requirement is not met with a single monitoring system, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall supplement the emission data with data collected with other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator.

#### § 60.47c Emission monitoring for particulate matter.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected facility combusting coal, residual oil, or wood that is subject to the opacity standards under § 60.43c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring the opacity of the emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system.

(b) All CEMS for measuring opacity shall be operated in accordance with the applicable procedures under Performance Specification 1 (appendix B). The span value of the opacity CEMS shall be between 60 and 80 percent.

#### § 60.48c Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall submit notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, anticipated startup, and actual startup, as provided by § 60.7 of this part. This notification shall include:

(1) The design heat input capacity of the affected facility and identification of fuels to be combusted in the affected facility.

(2) If applicable, a copy of any Federally enforceable requirement that limits the annual capacity factor for any fuel or mixture of fuels under § 60.42c, or § 60.43c.

(3) The annual capacity factor at which the owner or operator anticipates operating the affected facility based on all fuels fired and based on each individual fuel fired.

(4) Notification if an emerging technology will be used for controlling SO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The Administrator will examine the description of the control device and will determine whether the technology qualifies as an emerging technology. In making this determination, the Administrator may require the owner or operator of the affected facility to submit additional information concerning the control device. The affected facility is subject to the provisions of § 60.42c(a) or (b)(1), unless and until this determination is made by the Administrator.

(b) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO<sub>2</sub> emission limits of § 60.42c, or the PM or opacity limits of § 60.43c, shall submit to the Administrator the performance test data from the initial and any subsequent performance tests and, if applicable, the performance evaluation of the CEMS using the applicable performance specifications in appendix B.

(c) The owner or operator of each coal-fired, residual oil-fired, or wood-fired affected facility subject to the opacity limits under § 60.43c(c) shall submit excess emission reports for any calendar quarter for which there are excess emissions from the affected facility. If there are no excess emissions during the calendar quarter, the owner or operator shall submit a report semiannually stating that no excess emissions occurred during the semiannual reporting period. The initial quarterly report shall be postmarked by the 30th day of the third month following the completion of the initial performance test, unless no excess emissions occur during that quarter. The initial semiannual report shall be postmarked by the 30th day of the sixth month

following the completion of the initial performance test, or following the date of the previous quarterly report, as applicable. Each subsequent quarterly or semiannual report shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period.

(d) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO<sub>2</sub> emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under ? 60.42c shall submit quarterly reports to the Administrator. The initial quarterly report shall be postmarked by the 30th day of the third month following the completion of the initial performance test. Each subsequently quarterly report shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period.

(e) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO<sub>2</sub> emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under ? 60.43c shall keep records and submit quarterly reports as required under paragraph (d) of this section, including the following information, as applicable.

(1) Calendar dates covered in the reporting period. (2) Each 30-day average SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate (ng/J or lb/million Btu), or 30-day average sulfur content (weight percent), calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period in the quarter; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken.

(3) Each 30-day average percent of potential SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period in the quarter; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken.

(4) Identification of any steam generating unit operating days for which SO<sub>2</sub> or diluent (oxygen or carbon dioxide) data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 75 percent of the operating hours; justification for not obtaining sufficient data; and a description of corrective actions taken.

(5) Identification of any times when emissions data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates; justification for excluding data; and a description of corrective actions taken if data have been excluded for periods other than those during which coal or oil were not combusted in the steam generating unit.

(6) Identification of the F factor used in calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.

(7) Identification of whether averages have been obtained based on CEMS rather than manual sampling methods.

(8) If a CEMS is used, identification of any times when the pollutant concentration exceeded the full span of the CEMS.

(9) If a CEMS is used, description of any modifications to the CEMS that could affect the ability of the CEMS to comply with Performance Specifications 2 or 3 (appendix B).

(10) If a CEMS is used, results of daily CEMS drift tests and quarterly accuracy assessments as required under appendix F, Procedure 1.

(11) If fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance, records of fuel supplier certification as described under paragraph (f)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, as applicable.

In addition to records of fuel supplier certifications, the quarterly report shall include a certified statement signed by the owner or operator of the affected facility that the records of fuel supplier certifications submitted represent all of the fuel combusted during the quarter.

(f) Fuel supplier certification shall include the following information:

(1) For distillate oil:

(i) The name of the oil supplier; and

(ii) A statement from the oil supplier that the oil complies with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil in ? 60.41c.

(2) For residual oil:

(i) The name of the oil supplier;

(ii) The location of the oil when the sample was drawn for analysis to determine the sulfur content of the oil, specifically including whether the oil was sampled as delivered to the affected facility, or whether the sample was drawn from oil in storage at the oil supplier's or oil refiner's facility, or other location;

(iii) The sulfur content of the oil from which the shipment came (or of the shipment itself); and

(iv) The method used to determine the sulfur content of the oil.

(3) For coal:

(i) The name of the coal supplier;

(ii) The location of the coal when the sample was collected for analysis to determine the properties of the coal, specifically including whether the coal was sampled as delivered to the affected facility or whether the sample was collected from coal in storage at the mine, at a coal preparation plant, at a coal supplier's facility, or at another location. The certification shall include the name of the coal mine (and coal seam), coal storage facility, or coal preparation plant (where the sample was collected);

(iii) The results of the analysis of the coal from which the shipment came (or of the shipment itself) including the sulfur content, moisture content, ash content, and heat content; and (iv) The methods used to determine the properties of the coal.

(g) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each day.

(h) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to a Federally enforceable requirement limiting the annual capacity factor for any fuel or mixture of fuels under ? 60.42c or ? 60.43c shall calculate the annual capacity factor individually for each fuel combusted. The annual capacity factor is determined on a 12-month rolling average basis with a new annual capacity factor calculated at the end of the calendar month.

(i) All records required under this section shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the affected facility for a period of two years following the date of such record



(j) The reporting period for the reports required under this subpart is each six-month period. All reports shall be submitted to the Administrator and shall be postmarked by the 30<sup>th</sup> day following the end of the reporting period.